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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

MAGI # 17015433635

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME				
HISTORIC				
AND/OR COMMON				
Cedarville 1	Natural Resources Mana	gement Area		
2 LOCATION		O		
STREET & NUMBER				
South side of C	edarville State Fores	t Road		
City town Cedarville		VICINITY OF	CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	ICT
STATE	STATE VICINITY OF		COUNTY Calvert	/Prince George
Maryland	AFTON		0321020	,
3 CLASSIFIC	ATION			
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENT USE
DISTRICT	X_PUBLIC	$X_{OCCUPIED}$	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
$\underline{X}_{BUILDING(S)}$	PRIVATE	_UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	X PARK
STRUCTURE	BOTH	_WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENCE
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
w/1	BEING CONSIDERED	_YES: UNRESTRICTED	_INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
		_NO -	MILITARY	OTHER:
4 OWNER O	FPROPERTY			
NAME	··· <u>-</u>			
Maryland Department of Natural Resources		Telephone #:		
Taylor Avenu	e		STATE 7	ip code
=		VICINITY OF		-
Annapolis 5 LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR			21401
DECOMITOR	OF LEGAL DESCR	11014	Liber #:	
COURTHOUSE. REGISTRY OF DEEDS,	ETC.		Folio #:	
STREET & NUMBER	<u>, </u>			
CITY, TOWN			STATE	
		 		
6 REPRESEN	ITATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS		
TITLE				
DATE				
DEPOSITORY FOR		FEDERAL	STATECOUNTYLOCAL	<u> </u>
SURVEY RECORDS				
CITY, TOWN		······································	STATE	
<u></u> , .				



CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

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856-8

_EXCELLENT

✓FAIR

__DETERIORATED

__UNEXPOSED

__UNALTERED

__ORIGINAL SITE

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Cedarville Farmhouse - DNR-1, dating from the late 19th century, is located within Cedarville Natural Resources Management Area on the side of Cedarville State Forest Road, north of Butler Branch. This two-story, gable roofed, asbestos over frame farmhouse is three bays wide and one bay deep with a two-story addition of equal height extending from the rear facade. The main (north) facade is defined on the first story by a central doorway flanked by 6/6 sashed windows. A half-hipped, roofed, screened porch projects from the main entrance. The three corresponding openings of the second story are marked by 6/6 sashed windows. All windows of both stories have plain wooden surrounds. An internal brick chimney is located in the eastern gable end.

The rear (south) facade repeats the window features of the main facade. Windows with identical timber surrounds are found at the first and second story levels of the easternmost bay and at the second story level of the central bay. Windows vary in sash--6/6 like the main elevation or 2/2 sash indicating a later replacement. Two windows of 6/6 sash also appear in the second story of the ell located in the westernmost bay of the rear facade. A half-hipped, roofed, screened porch runs across the entire length of this first story. A bricked-in stove flue is externally located on the west facade of the ell.

The gabled roofs of both the main block and the ell are asbestos covered with boxed cornices with slight cornice returns.

CCC Cottages - DNR 3, 4. Immediately to the east of the farmhouse on the east side of Cedarville State Forest Road are two CCC constructed frame cottages which each measure roughly 25 feet by 15 feet. These one story, gable roofed structures have their main entrance on the south facade. Windows are 6/6 sash with plain wooden surrounds.

The westernmost cottage currently functions as the Cedarville NRMA office and therefore is in serviceable condition. The second cottage is vacant and in poor condition.

Charcoal Kiln - DNR-19. A charcoal kiln constructed in the late 1940s/early 1950s to demonstrate the production of charcoal in a masonry block is located south of the farmhouse on the west side of Cecarville State Forest Road. An identical kiln once operated adjacent to it. The following description of the kiln and its operation was authorized in May 1975 by Frederick R. Schutt, a Cedarville NRMA park technician.

This kiln, located in Cedarville Natural Resources Management Area, holds 4 cords of wood. It is built from cinder blocks. The approximate dimensions of the kiln are 18' long, 5'6" wide, and 7' high. The floor of the kiln is about 1½' below the

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

X 1900-	_COMMUNICATIONS	_INDUSTRY _INVENTION BUILDER/ARCH	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	X OTHER (SPECIFY) Social History
1700-1799 _ _1800-1899	ARTCOMMERCE	ENGINEERINGEXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	MUSIC PHILOSOPHY	THEATERTRANSPORTATION
1600-1699	XARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	_ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
PREHISTORIC 1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORICARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNINGXCONSERVATION	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION SCIENCE
-2ERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Cedarville Natural Resources Management Area is one of two CCC camps founded in the 1930s in the Charles/Prince George's counties area. Nearby Doncaster State Forest is the other camp the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) established in 1933 by the U.S. Congress as part of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal program was a successful attempt to create work for single men in the fields of land conservation and wildlife

protection. The most noticeable achievement of the camp at Cedarville was the planting of a white pine forest in the mid-1930s.

There are three buildings of local architectural significance at Cedarville Natural Resources Management Area. The farmhouse which predates the CCC camp and the two CCC-built cottages. The farmhouse is a typical late-nineteenth /early twentieth sentury farmhouse which enjoys a pleasant setting in a wooded area of Cedarville NRMA. The two cottages immediately to the east of the farmhouse represents the architectural efforts of those employed in the CCC camp.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Cedarville farmhouse is in good condition and deserves to remain an active DNR rental property. The small CCC cottage which functions as park offices in also in good condition. Although its use as administrative office space is a bit cramped for park personnel, the building should in some way continue to serve the park needs with regard to the adjacent structure: if because of its poor condition it cannot be rehabilitated for park use, regrettably this report concedes its ultimate demolition.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA					
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY					
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION					
The second secon	COVERY APPING STATE OF COUNTY POLINDARIES				
LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES	S OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES				
STATE	COUNTY				
	·				
STATE	COUNTY				
11 FORM PREPARED BY					
NAME / TITLE					
Bridget Deale, Historic Sites Surveyor					
Bridget Deale, Historic Sites Surveyor ORGANIZATION	DATE				
Maryland Historical Trust STREET & NUMBER	July 1979 TELEPHONE				
21 State Circle	269-2438 STATE				
Annapolis	Maryland				
лиаротть					

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust

The Shaw House, 21 State Circle

Annapolis, Maryland 21401

(301) 267-1438

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

CONTINUATION SHEET

Cedarville Natural Resources

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Management Area

below the surface of the ground. It has 8 draft ports, 4 on each side and 1 set of lighting ports.

The best wood to use in the manufacture of charcoal, is hardwood, with hickory being one of the densest woods found in the area. Other wood that is used, are white oak, beech, various other oaks, maple, and pine.

"Stringers" are placed lengthwise, about 12" from the wall. They are 4"-6" in diameter, 5'-12' long. Across these stringers you place small wood which will form a 5'x5' platform, for your larger wood. This wiid is cut in 5' lengths and should be between 2" to 14" in diameter. The smaller pieces are placed on the platform first. As the pile gets heigher (sic), the larger pieces of wood are placed on the top half of the pile until no more wood can be placed between the last cord of wood and the back wall, dry kindling wood with oil soaked rags are placed in preparation for lighting.

The chimney is set in place and the door of the kiln is closed, and sealed off. All cracks are sealed with lime mixed in water and applied with a white wash brush. Sand is thrown on the roof to seal off any openings. Now only the lighting holes are open. We are now ready to ignite the kiln.

A fire is started in front of the kiln where the chimney is located. This fire will create a draft and pull air into the kiln through the draft ports, to promote lighting the wood. The kindling wood in back of the kiln is ignited through the first draft ports. Once fired, lighting holes are sealed within ½ hr. after ignition, and the remaining ports are opened at ½ intervals. The chimney is removed, and the fire in front of the kiln is put out. When hot embers can be seen dropping to the floor of the kiln, the draft ports are then closed. The burn itself, may last from 24 to 72 hours. During this phase of the operation, the kiln is watched carefully so that no cracks or crevices develop, to allow any air into the kiln, or any smoke or heat to escape. Wet lime is applied liberally to the cracks, that may develop, and more sand is thrown on the roof and around the bricks that seal off the draft ports.

During the cooling process, the moisture in the wood is driven off, and as the wood carbonizes it becomes charred and brittle. It may take 3 to 4 weeks for the kiln to cool down, before it can be opened. When the cinder blocks feel cool to the touch is an indication that the kiln can be opened.

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Cedarville Natural Resources Management Area

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The charcoal is removed in baskets to a chute where it is broken into smaller pieces and bagged.

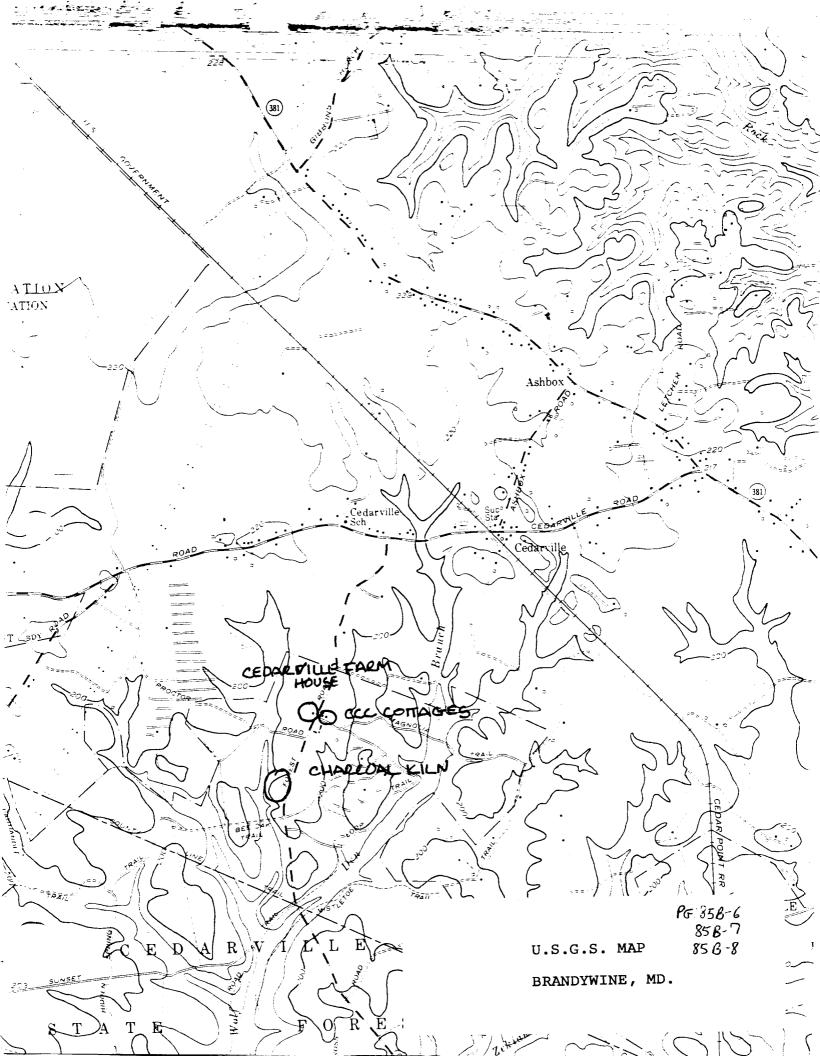
A 4 cord kiln should yield about 900 lbs. of charcoal per cord, or 3,600 lbs. per burn. The yield will vary from burn to burn, according to the moisture content in the wood, which has a bearing on the amount of shrinkage which occurs.

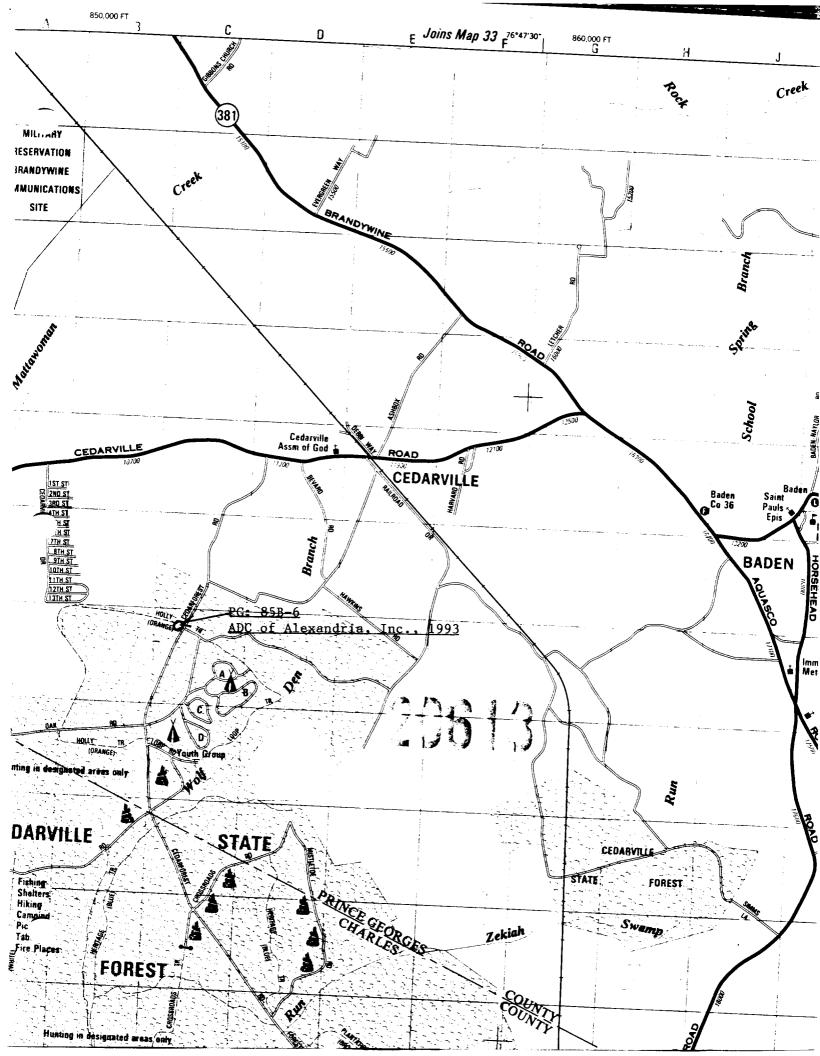
After the kiln has been cleaned out and charcoal stored, it is reloaded and the process begins again.

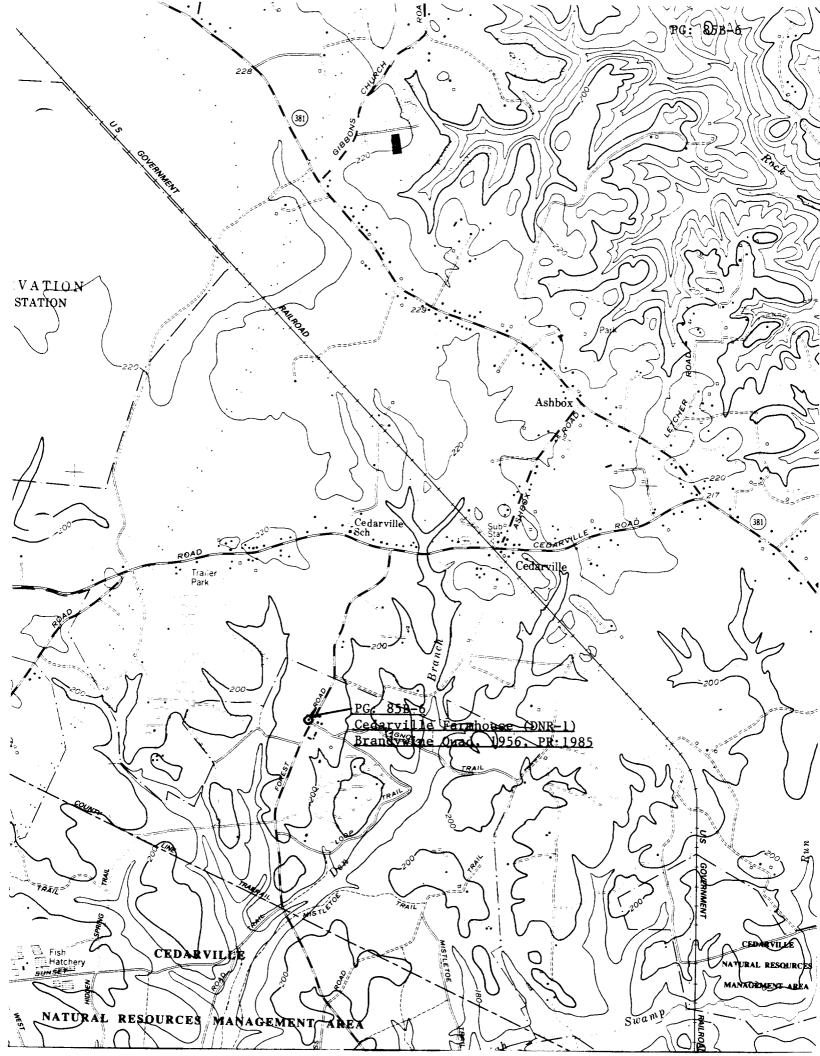
Additional information on the subject includes:

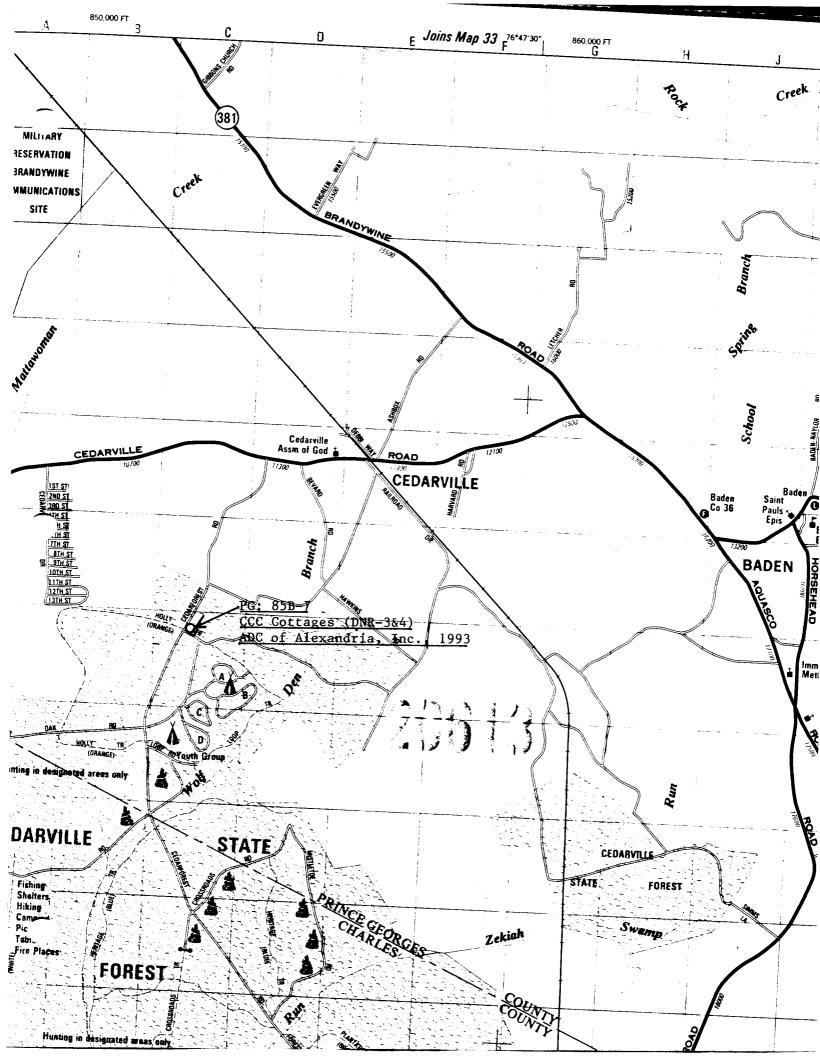
Economic Botany, Vol. II, No. 2. April-June 1957 p. 160-173, "Charcoal - Its Manufacture and Use".

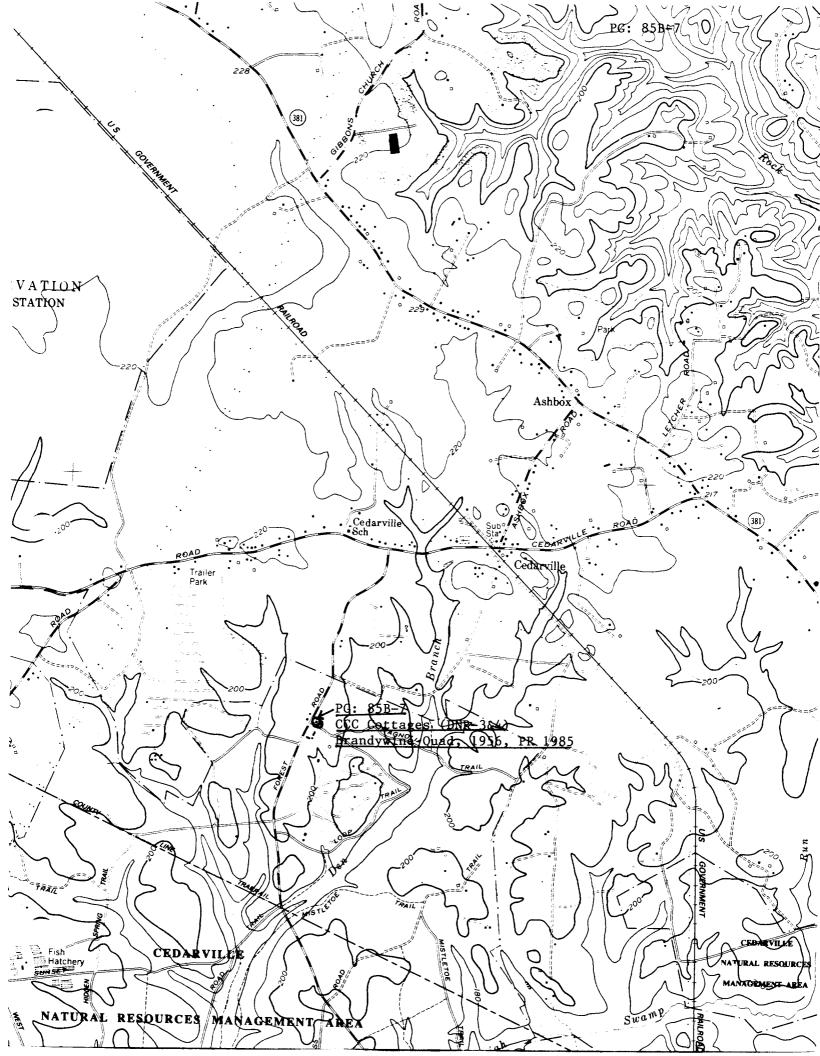
United States Department of Agriculture #2084. September 1957 "Production of Charcoal in a Masonry Block Kiln Structure and Operation".

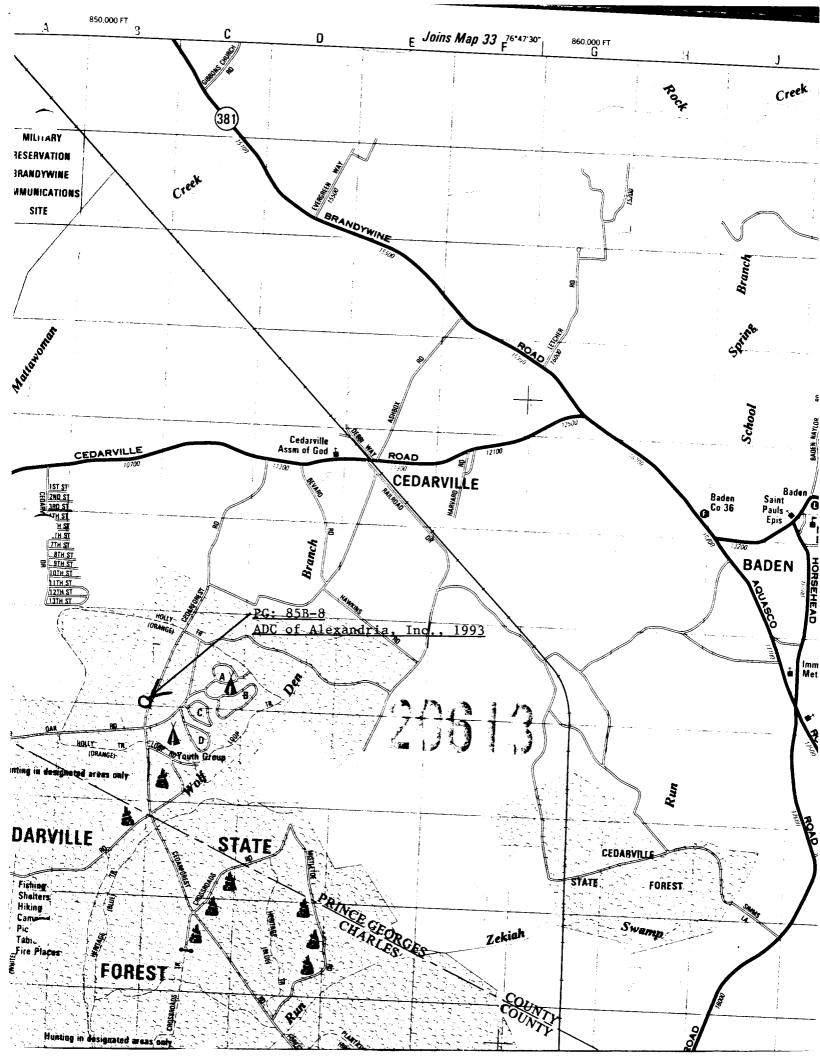


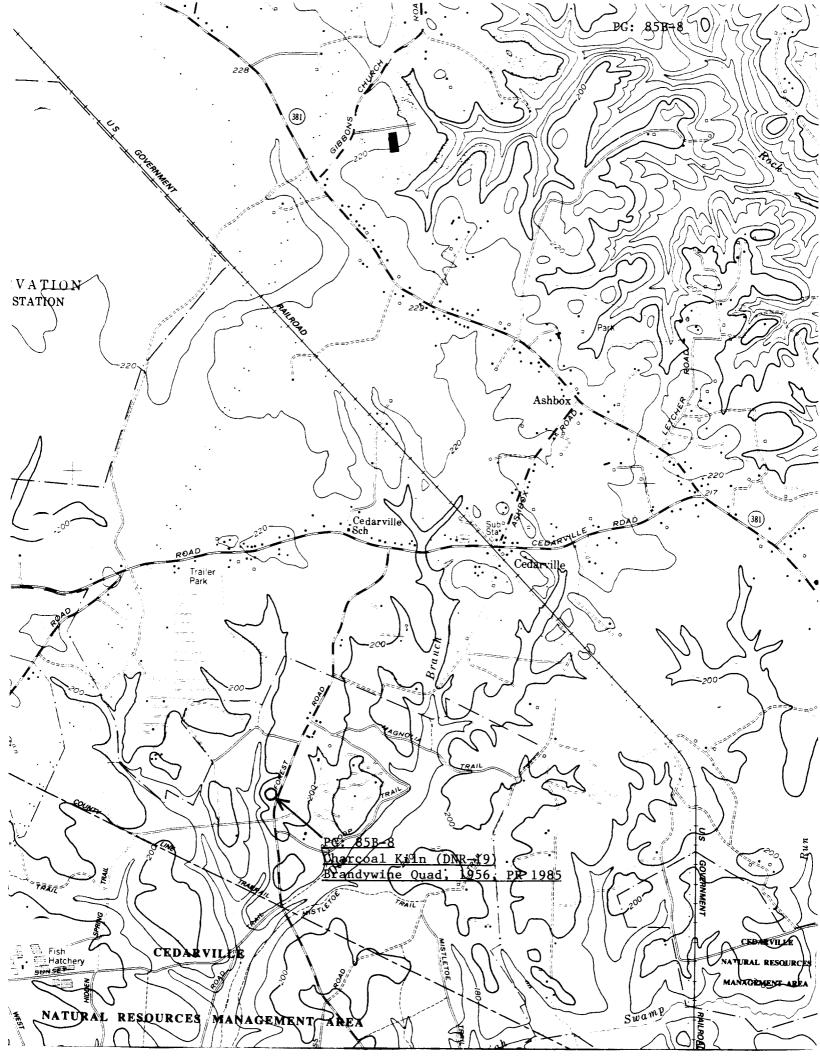














CEDARVILLE NRMA FARMHOUSE CEDARVILLE, MARYLAND CEDARVILLE NRMA

SE ELVATION

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CEDARVILLE NRMA FARMHOUSE CEDARVILLE, MARYLAND CEDARVILLE NRMA

NORTH ELEVATION

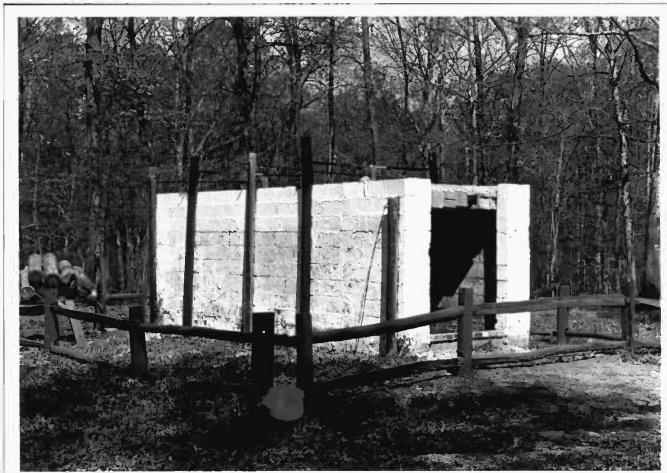
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CEDARVILLE CCC COTTAGE
CEDARVILLE, MARMLAND
CEDARVILLE NRMA

S ELEVATION

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